









# For Fall & Winter

We are offering the most beautiful assortment of Stylishly Made Suits ever seen in this city at

**\$27.50**

Made from finely finished, absolutely All-Weather Cassimeres and Cheviots, handsomely tailored throughout. Every suit must fit perfectly before we permit it to leave our shop.

Can you do as well elsewhere? We doubt it.

**A. E. WEAVER & CO.**

THE BLDG, 20 South Tejon St.

may mean that Doyle will be forced to spend his time in the common jail of El Paso county until he waives his right to the big judgment secured in the local court against Burns, but that he is not entitled to collect the judgment from the president of the Portland company.

**Wants \$5,000 Damages.**  
An echo of the Victor jail fire of last February came up in the district court yesterday in the shape of a suit filed by Mrs. Harry LeRoy, who claims that she lost her husband, Harry LeRoy, to his death through the negligence of the city's servants. She asks for damages in the sum of \$5,000. Little & Coburn are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

**Miss Hemenway left yesterday for an extended trip to Chicago.**  
J. S. Lauchlin, of Manitowish Park, is at the Alta Vista for a few days.

**Miss Hemenway left the city last night via the Santa Fe for Chicago.**  
Father Kinney of Denver is spending a few days at the Glendon Sanitarium.

**Mr. Henry McAllister, Jr., left yesterday for St. Louis. He will return Thursday.**  
Mr. W. J. Orange and wife, of Silver Cliff, are at the Alta Vista for a few days.

**Leonard Jones and John H. Murray were home from the Denver men at the Alamo yesterday.**  
J. R. Maxwell, of Boulder, is in the city for a day or two. He registers at the Alta Vista.

**J. L. Robertson of Cripple Creek spent yesterday in the city. He registered at the Almo.**  
Mrs. L. C. Dana left yesterday for Los Angeles, California, where she will spend the winter.

**Mrs. Charles Lonsing and children left yesterday for San Diego where they will spend the winter.**  
J. S. Shaffer and wife of Chicago are spending a few days in the city. They are taking in the sights.

**Mr. E. A. Heiser returned last evening from Pueblo where he has been visiting for the past few days.**  
E. H. Stirling, of Canon City, is spending a few days in the city. He is stopping at the Alta Vista.

**John Bergeson, of Anacosta, and Alma Carlson, of Cripple Creek, were granted a license to marry yesterday.**  
Mr. P. B. Blinkley, of Boulder, who has been in the city for the past few days on business in the district court, returned yesterday to his home.

**Mr. A. W. McHardie, manager of the Colorado college club, returned last night from a trip to southern states in the state in the interests of the club.**  
Mr. H. C. Wagner, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railway, spoke yesterday in the city.

**In Miss Brock, 110 years of age, Valley Mills, Basque county, Texas, claims the oldest man in the world. He is in perfect health.**  
"Here is an article headed 'From War to Woe'." said Mrs. Tiff as she looked over the newspaper. "That is an alliterative title." "Yes," added Mr. Tiff, "alliterative, but not elegant."—Judge.

**"I would like a thousand deaths for you who are the cause of this war," said the heroine, whose angel's love was growing cold, "that the piece will not run that long." (Indianaapolis Journal.)**  
Satisfied people wear Ashby's spectacles.

**Save Your Cash.**  
By buying the stock of the Stark-Lowell Hardware company, 316 S. Tejon street.

**For a beautiful complexion use Catherine Edinger's Camphor Lotion. 21 East Kiowa street, Colorado Springs.**  
Waiting presents of lasting pleasure at Asa's, Fifth block.

**The Wonderful.**  
Air Heat heater and tank stove cheap at the Stark-Lowell Hardware company, 316 S. Tejon street.

**We Dye to Live.**  
The best work and lowest prices in dyeing. All kinds of cleaning and dyeing. Louis Stoeck. No. 172, Tejon Street.

**Watches, Diamonds and Jewels.**  
Watches repaired and jeweled. A Specialty. 316 S. Tejon street.

**Why suffer when you can be cured by using the**  
**WATERBURY'S PAIN EXPELLER.**  
A sure cure, or money refunded. Sold by druggists.

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Mary V. Griffin has been appointed appointed postmaster at Roswell, vice A. L. Dunn, resigned.

Mr. Anson G. R. Sperry has returned from Sperry to accept a position with The May Clothing company.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Baltz and Miss Baltz, of New York, are in the city for a short stay. They are at the Alamo.

Mrs. Richards, secretary of the Colorado Springs Aid society, expects to leave shortly for Omaha, where she will spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barnett will leave during the week for Cleveland, Ohio. Later they will visit Florida and spend the winter in the land of flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton L. Dickerman have issued invitations to a tea in honor of their daughter, Miss Foster Darnley Dickerman, which will be given at the Kinkaid hotel.

Mr. J. P. Gladwin of Pueblo, a prominent banker of the city, was registered at the Alamo yesterday. Mr. Gladwin is the publisher of the Opera House programme in this city. He is here on business.

**BURGLAR GAVE HIMSELF UP.**  
Idiosyncratic Act of a Desperate Criminal.

One of the most remarkable cases in the police annals of this city occurred last evening. After deliberately burglarizing the store of Mrs. Little, at 105 North Tejon street, W. J. Little, a well-known man, walked two blocks from the scene of his misdeed and informed a policeman of what he had done. He only related his experience to the officer after he had been saved by the explanation of the time, the manner and the place of the crime.

A Strenuous Criminal.

It was about 11:30 last night when Officer Elliott was approached by a man at the corner of Huerfano and South Tejon streets. The stranger walked deliberately up to the officer and without any preliminary remarks, said:

"I have just committed a burglary and am ready to give myself up."

Officer Elliott stared at the man a moment, thinking that he was either drunk or insane. He asked where the crime had been committed.

"Up the street a short distance," responded the stranger, "and if you'll go with me I will show you the place."

The officer readily consented, and he was soon pointed to the rear of Mrs. Little's store, where the mysterious stranger pointed to a broken window and a door which had been broken and the door opened by unfastening it through the aperture.

Officer Elliott escorted his charge to the police station, where he was locked up. Later the damage to the store was repaired by Officer Elliott and his assistant.

At the police station Captain Fair questioned the prisoner, who gave his name as Walter Place, as to his motive. Place replied that he was hungry and that he was just for work. He was hungry and desperate, and hoped to secure enough for a meal.

"I wanted to die," said Place, "and I have nerve enough to commit suicide. I hoped that someone would shoot me while I was forcing an entrance to the place, but no such good fortune awaited me, and I was disappointed. I sought a policeman and gave myself up."

**Mysterious Character.**  
Place seems to be a man of mystery. He is a good talker, and fairly well educated. He is a Scotchman, and is about 35 years of age with a blonde mustache and sandy hair, and is about 5 feet 10 inches in height. He says that he has been in the city for some time, and that he has been in the city for some time, and that he has been in the city for some time.

Place will be given a preliminary hearing before a justice of the peace probably today.

**MCDOWELL IS DEAD.**  
There is no longer doubt concerning the death of Private Harry A. McDowell of Company M, First Colorado. An official report from the military department, received yesterday, states that McDowell died of typhoid fever on December 1, by cutting his throat.

His mother, Mrs. McDowell, is in the city for a day or two as the guest of her brother, F. H. Gleason.

No further information is given and the cause for the terrible act which casts the first dark shadow over the Colorado Springs families represented in the army, must wait until the next morning, when the report will be made.

Through the mails from some of McDowell's comrades. It is considered probable, however, that there will be no explanation other than that the young man was suffering from temporary insanity brought on by his long illness with typhoid fever.

**His Mother Prostrated.**  
Immediately upon receipt of the message, a reporter called at the McDowell home, 21 E. Vermo street, and imparted the sad news that the previous report was confirmed. The mother, however, refused to believe the report, and said that her boy was dead, even before she could be informed.

The contempt proceedings in the Burns case were concluded in the district court yesterday morning before an interested crowd of spectators. Attorney T. M. Patterson occupied the attention of the court by reading a long and elaborate opinion, which was read by the court.

The grade meetings were held in six sections and were presided over by five of the principals of the city schools. They were Messrs. Baker, Colwell and Nelson, Messrs. Baker, Colwell and Nelson, Messrs. Baker, Colwell and Nelson.

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 Per annum ..... \$7.00  
 Per month ..... \$0.60  
 WEEKLY IN ADVANCE.  
 Per annum ..... \$1.00  
 Per month ..... \$0.08  
**ADVERTISING.**  
 Rates made known on application to the office.  
 All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Monday noon.  
 Address remittances and communications to  
 The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

THE WEST AND EXPANSION.

The western states of America are much more in favor of the policy of expansion and of the acquisition of territory in the Pacific ocean than are the people of the eastern states. It is natural that this should be the case. The people of the west are the ones who would be the particular gainers by a development of the commerce of the Pacific such as would surely come from such a policy of expansion as has been proposed. So far the great trade movement has been toward the east. The Atlantic has been the highway for our commerce and the cities which are scattered along the Atlantic coast have grown to the business which has been done with Europe. New Orleans and other minor cities have been built up and have grown in wealth and prosperity because they were well located for Atlantic commerce. The trade routes across the Atlantic in the continent have been planned principally for a westward business. American wheat, iron and cotton have been sent to Liverpool and Hamburg and have to be exchanged for the products of Europe and in many cases our raw materials have been turned to this country to start to the industrial regions of the far east.

Under the policy of expansion the conditions of affairs will be changed. The commercial supremacy of the Atlantic will no longer be undisputed. A larger ocean shipping more extensive and more populous shores will grow into prominence and it is the American republic which is most favorably situated to command the largest share of that trade. Where there are a dozen American cities well situated to then present to the Atlantic commerce there is only one San Francisco, which depends upon the commerce of the Pacific. The annexation of Hawaii the purchase of Alaska and the effort to secure American business in China cannot be to bring a tremendous prosperity to the Pacific coast. The great trade movement in the United States will no longer have its source from the west toward the east. There is, indeed, no good reason why that trade should decrease but in addition to it there ought to be a very large movement of American products and manufactures from the east toward the west. And it is perfectly evident that those parts of the United States will profit most by the changed conditions which are in the best position to supply the demands of the new trade. Colorado especially from the diversity of her resources and from the magnificence and enterprise of her people is sure to secure a large share of the business and the profit. Out distance from the sea will be more than compensated for by our supplies of cheap fuel and our abundance of raw materials and the development of the trans-Pacific trade undoubtedly means the development of Colorado into one of the largest manufacturing states of the Union.

There is still another reason why the people of the west are inclined to consider the expansion policy more favorably than are the people of the east. We are much more accustomed to undertaking new problems than they. Our conditions of life are more unsettled, and we are fresh from our own tremendous task of possessing and developing an enormous area of unoccupied land in many ways our work has been hastily done, in a great many particulars it is unsatisfactory, but in one fashion or another it has been done. The west is no longer unsettled, unoccupied or uncivilized, and the success which has attended our efforts has been such as to convince us that we are equal to other tasks which may come to us. The people of the east, using the term in a restricted sense, have objected in turn to the acquisition of successive additions to national territory. The people of the west were themselves until recently the newest of the new in American citizenship and are inclined to take a more hopeful view of our new possessions.

It would be a great misfortune if the sectional issue were to be made prominent in any consideration of the future of the Spanish islands, and there is no reason why it should be. The prosperity of the west will contribute towards the prosperity of the east and in the settlement of any public question it would be the general good and not that of any particular section which should be considered. But in a matter which vitally concerns the development of the commerce of the Pacific ocean it is the people of the west who are most interested, who are the most to be benefited, and it seems that their views on the matter are entitled to more than ordinary consideration.

ROOM FOR AGREEMENT.

According to the latest dispatches from Manila there does appear to be no ground for serious disagreement between the Americans and the Filipinos regarding the future government of the islands. We believe that every American without any exception would agree to the general proposition that the Filipinos should have the largest

measure of self-government consistent with the best interests of the islands. There is no American who desires that the Philippines should be ruled as Spanish ruled them for the benefit of the Spaniards without regard to the welfare of the islands. On the other hand, the more intelligent of the Filipinos admit that they are not capable of entire independence to the extent of maintaining a native government in all its domestic and foreign relations. The Americans and Filipinos approach the problem from different sides but there is good reason to believe that the two positions are not really dissimilar, and it is probable that here may be a common ground upon which an arrangement can be concluded which will be satisfactory to all.

As a matter of abstract principle, the Americans have more right to interfere in the local government of the Philippines than the Filipinos have. The Philippines ought to be a protectorate over the Philippines, but as a practical question which will give the islands the largest measure of self-government and personal liberty. The more intelligent of the Filipinos are ready to accept the fact that the Americans in so far as the Philippines are concerned, are a government of the people by the people and for the people. But they are willing and anxious to secure whatever cooperation is necessary on the part of Americans in order to secure the desired result in the greatest measure practicable.

CONSPICUOUS VS. SECRETARY.

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury is as usual one of the most important documents of the year. It is a banker's first, and all the time, the people of the United States are interested in it. It is the money-making function taken away from the government and given to the private banks. The report of the secretary is a document of the currency question, and it is a very able and quite elaborate document. It is the so-called "Baltimore plan," in which the money-making function is taken away from the government and given to the private banks. The report of the secretary is a document of the currency question, and it is a very able and quite elaborate document. It is the so-called "Baltimore plan," in which the money-making function is taken away from the government and given to the private banks.

Ever since the Baltimore plan was first formulated, the reign of the late Governor Cleveland, the Gazette has maintained the position that the government ought not to delegate its money-making function to the banks; and it is, therefore, a peculiar pleasure that we recognize in the report of the controller of the currency a very able statement of the position which we have maintained. In this matter, the secretary of the treasury represents the perhaps seventy or eighty Indianapolis financiers; the controller of the currency represents the rest of the seventy million people of the United States.

SENATORS AS COMMISSIONERS.

By a resolution presented in the senate a resolution was passed calling for the practice of appointing senators as members of commissions to investigate matters of foreign relations. This was the case in the commission which was to determine the most suitable form of government for the Hawaiian Islands; and also the peace commission now in session at Paris. The objections to such appointments are very evident. There is a provision of the constitution which says that senators shall not hold any other office under the United States during their term of senatorial service, and to further extend this matter to the senators who are appointed as commissioners is to deprive them of their senatorial service, and to further extend this matter to the senators who are appointed as commissioners is to deprive them of their senatorial service.

In spite of the evident advantages of the practice of appointing senators as members of commissions there are on the other hand advantages which outweigh the objections. So far as the technical legal point is concerned, it may be reasonably held that an appointment as a special commissioner is not an office under the United States in the sense that the constitution uses the word.

constitution. What that instrument intended to prohibit was the holding of two offices by one man at the same time, and the precedent is clearly established that appointments of this kind are not in contravention of the rule. It is often of the greatest advantage that there should be among the treaty makers a member of the body which will be called upon to ratify the treaty. Under the United States constitution there is no provision for ministerial representation in the national legislature and it is important that there should be some one present in the deliberations who is thoroughly conversant with the government's policy. Further than that there are often in the settlement of difficult foreign negotiations concessions which cannot be made public. It is contrary to public policy that everything should be in regard to the circumstances and influences which decided the settlement along certain lines. In the present case of the Spanish peace treaty, for instance, it would be obviously unwise for the administration to make public all its own information in regard to its own attitude, that of Spain, or that of the European powers. But the senators who were at the meeting of the peace commission and who have enjoyed the special confidence of the administration, can inform the associates in the senate under the cover of the executive session all that it is necessary for them to know in order to act intelligently. Moreover, when a senator is selected who is in opposition to the president political his participation makes it far more likely that the result of the commission's work will be such as to command general approval. In the present case, Senator Gray, a Democrat and an anti-expansionist, has been brought into close contact with the elements of the situation. He has seen for himself what is possible, and he knows what the United States could do and what it could not do, and he knows to a very large extent the precise reasons for these limitations. And Senator Gray, knowing the circumstances, thinks it wise to give his signature to a treaty of peace, that is a very strong and a very good reason why his fellow Democrats in the senate should endorse his action. In other words, the participation of such men as Senator Gray makes the treaty so far as this nation is concerned an American treaty rather than a Republican treaty, and it also gives to the senate a measure of participation in the formation of the treaty which is likely to avoid and prevent serious obstacles to its ratification. So long then as the administration has no spokesman in executive session and so long as the senate is coordinated with the executive as the treaty-making power of the land, the plan of appointing senatorial commissioners is likely to be continued. There is no evidence that it has been otherwise than satisfactorily in practice.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

Senator Vest has done a real service to the country in calling attention to what he believes to be the lack of constitutional authority for the United States to take and hold territory out of which it is not intended to form states. For ourselves we do not believe that the maker of the constitution ever intended or even thought of such a thing. But the colonial policy is extra-constitutional rather than unconstitutional. This is not the first time the United States has been brought to face a question of this kind. The acquisition of Louisiana was clearly outside the lines of the constitution and so were the measures taken by President Lincoln in the early days of the civil war for the protection of the Union. But the nation did not suffer at that time because the president overstepped his authority and the constitution itself remained just as valuable and just as sacred to the people and their rulers as it had done before. So as regards the colonies, if it is good policy and good morals for the United States to establish a system of dependent political establishments in distant parts of the globe, the fact that the original provisions of the constitution did not contemplate an action of the kind is not an insuperable objection. The constitution may be amended, and besides that there is an unwritten constitution, which is being constantly amended and changed, and which, as has been shown by an eminent writer, is in more than one essential particular more important and greater authority than the written document itself.

What Mr. Vest has done, therefore, is simply to call attention to an empirical manner of the fact that we are taking a very serious step. It is a serious step to depart in any way from the plan of government under which our national life has been conducted for more than a hundred years. Such a departure ought to receive the most careful consideration. But the life of the nation is of more importance than the constitution. The latter can only be permanent if it grows with the nation and adapts itself to new situations and circumstances. The constitution is either a snare and a gale or a living thing. It must either grow with us or it must be split asunder and cast aside to make way for something more suitable to our enlarged needs.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

It will be one of the tasks of congress at its present session to provide for the taking of the census of the United States. This is done every ten years, and in addition to the great amount of general interest which attends the count of the people, it serves the specific purpose of determining the representation of the states in the lower house of congress and also the vote of the states for president, there being one electoral vote for each senator and one for each representative.

The next census will not be taken until 1900, but there is a vast amount of work necessary in preparing the organization. Besides counting the people it has been customary to secure a great deal of sundry information in regard to the people and their industries and wealth. The census takers have tabulated the number of white, negro, Chinese, and peoples of other races, the blind, deaf and dumb, the paupers and the insane, the scholars in the schools and the criminals in the jails and penitentiaries. There have been statistics in regard to debts and mortgages, the capital and number of employees in various sorts of business, the products of manufacturing, and in fact almost everything that could be made a subject of statistics and that is not covered by other official reports of the government has received the attention of the census takers. The last two census reports have been particularly voluminous, and many people think they are a together too much so, and one of the first things that congress will have to decide is how much detail shall be included in the census.

The first census of the United States was taken in 1790, so that the next one will be the 12th in number. The population in 1790 was 3,929,214, while in 1890 it was 62,480,340. The increase in the 100 years from 1790 to 1890 was about 15,300,000. It is not expected that the rate of increase for the present 10 years will be as large, on account of the hard times, but it is expected that the actual numerical increase will be about the same, so that the United States of 1900 will have a round number 75,000,000 people.

It is not believed that any of the states will show a decrease, as this has not been the case in any instance except immediately after the civil war. Among those which are expected to show the largest increase are Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

Colorado Springs will undoubtedly be one of the American cities showing the largest proportional gains. In 1880 our population was 4,230; in 1890, 6,226; in 1890, 11,200. A state census should have been taken in 1895, but this was not done. In 1900 the population will be nearly 30,000 and may exceed that number.

If the next census should be extended to the islands which were taken from Spain as a result of the war, there would be a further addition to the population of 10 or 15 millions of people and a very large addition to the work of the census takers.

About 200,000 counterfeit silver dollars are said to have been put into circulation by an unusually smooth gang of counterfeiters in the Mississippi valley. It must be admitted now that the cause of "the free and unlimited coinage of silver without waiting the consent of any nation on earth" is not dead.

Germany seems to have a greater fear of American competition than any other nation. The latest aim is at the success of the American iron and steel products in German markets.

SPOTLIGHT ON THE WORLD.

Noteworthy Opinions of Journals of the World.

**The Reign of Francis Joseph.**  
 Harper's Weekly.  
 It is the rarest kind of tribute to a person worth that Francis Joseph should stand out after thirty-five years of rule as a great figure of the world. It is a tribute to a man who has been the center of the world's attention for more than half a century. He is a man of great energy, of great courage, and of great wisdom. He is a man who has been the center of the world's attention for more than half a century. He is a man of great energy, of great courage, and of great wisdom.

**Race Problems in the Philippines.**  
 Chicago Record.  
 It is the known of the native population in the Philippines, there is a rough information as to the fact that the islands are to be treated collectively and dealt with as a whole. The policy of the government is to treat the islands as a whole, and not as separate entities. The policy of the government is to treat the islands as a whole, and not as separate entities.

**Business Failures in the United States.**  
 This week number 237 against 212 last week, 222 in this week a year ago, 381 in 1890, 318 in 1895 and 383 in 1894.

**FINANCIAL REVIEW.**  
 Transactions Active and Market Shows Broadening Tendency.

New York, Dec. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:  
 The most significant thing this week has been the entire absence of the customary nervousness which followed the meeting of congress and the president's message and the treasury report. No one showed the least alarm, nobody could find occasion for any money market and grain markets moved on exactly as if the government were an unimportant factor in the business of the country. The people had already decided, and expected, that the gradual improvement since October's report was a larger demand for products in nearly all the great industries, a larger export demand for foreign needs, a more healthy domestic demand since seasonal wear had arrived, and a comforting conviction on that November business, the biggest ever, was a step toward something better.

John's and 3 East's Weekly Commercial Statistics.

Significant Absence of Customary Nervous Fright Before or After Meeting of Congress, President's Message and Treasurer's Report—Conditions Are of Most Encouraging Character.

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Exports last year in December were marvelous, but this year are starting far ahead. The Atlantic wheat exports for four months have been for the year 1,526,775 bushels against 4,132,137 bushels last year, and the Pacific wheat exports have declined 23% cents for cash, but western receipts of 10,133,39 bushels against 6,213,171 from last year's great crop stop argument. The wheat does not come out at low prices if the crop has less to sell than last year at 29 cents minus one bushel.

The rupture of the recent rail combination, it appears, resulted in lower prices and larger sales in the first week of sharp competition than were realized a week ago. Prices were made in some transactions much over than were then or are now quoted, and while the Chicago market for steel was quiet, orders are said to be coming in for the purchase of 150,000 tons of Bessemer pig at \$10 at valley furnaces and 100,000 tons of steel for Pittsburgh works at \$15.50, of which 40,000 tons were to a hoop mill, with 11,000 tons rods at Chicago at \$22 and 22,000 tons blades for cutlery at \$18.50. Besides the enormous orders for blades and plates in car and ship building, a steamship contract on the Delaware and a contract for 5,000 tons for bridges at Chicago, give some idea of the heavy business coming forward just when the works usually expect a season of idleness and when the pig iron has risen at the east to \$1.50 and quotations are expected to rise throughout the country a shade higher than at any time this year, though prices for finished products have recently been declining and are lower than in the early months of the year.

This week's failures have been 248 in the United States against 212 last year, and 22 in Canada against 25 last year.

BRADSTREET'S.

New York, Dec. 3.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Business conditions continue of a most encouraging character. A very satisfactory feature and one full of encouragement to all wholesale lines of trade is the activity shown in the retail trade in nearly all the markets. Reports received as to the holiday trade proper, too, point to a present year record. The important factor in the early arrival of real winter to the detriment of heavy clothing and similar seasonal goods can hardly be overestimated. In the wider domain of grain, trade and industry perhaps the most notable feature has been the continued activity at advancing prices shown for most classes of iron and steel. So pronounced is this demand because since the placing of the first large rail orders, that what is originally regarded as a dull period in this industry has given place to exceptional activity and the most gratifying effect already imparted to values seems likely to be maintained rather than diminished, so far as the outlook for the coming year can at present be foreshadowed. Features of the week have been immense sales of Bessemer pig iron, large sales of steel billets and heavy orders for ship plates, the latter at western points. Coal building, too, have placed large orders, and there has been a demand for iron from railroads, which and their present facilities for handling goods, overtaxed. Export trade continues encouraging and of a favorable nature in this respect, the weakening of freight rates has been a great factor in the increase of large government orders for war material, many of which are for export to Cuba, having insured plenty of work for a number of southern mills until far in the new year. From other branches of the trade reports of substantial demand of proportions sufficient to take care of seasonably small receipts, and prices still firm.

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live undertone has been very strong, however, and any slight depression to develop renewed buying power. London shows increasing favor for American stocks and the purchase has been sufficient to steady to give material aid to the bull side. The ease of the money market here facilitates buying by the public, although the fact that stocks are being carried to an unusual extent on call loans does not escape attention. It must be added, however, that the activity and advances in so many over-priced and hitherto inactive stocks increase the proportion of speculative securities carried on margins or loans, but as yet no danger is apparently apprehended from that score. Actual and potential payments by railroad and industrial companies also play a part in sustaining the decided bullish feeling of the market and the more prominent operators are generally active on that side of the account, or if they take profits in one part of the list they do so to transfer their attention to other stocks.

EASTERN MARKETS.

**New York Money Market.**  
 New York, Dec. 3.—Money on call, steady, 3 1/2% to 4% last week. Prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2% to 4%. Sterling exchange, easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4 1/2% to 4 3/4% for 60 days. Commercial bills, 4 1/2% to 4 3/4%. Silver certificates, 4 1/2% to 4 3/4%. Silver, 4 1/2% to 4 3/4%. Government bonds, strong. Railroad bonds, strong.

**Chicago Cattle Market.**  
 Chicago, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Trade was brisk on a basis of \$5.50 to \$6.00 for the common kind, and \$6.00 to \$6.50 for the strictly choice fat shipping cattle with Christmas beefs salable at \$5.00 to \$5.50. The bulk of the offerings sold at \$4.75 to \$5.00 for the common kind, and \$5.00 to \$5.50 for the strictly choice fat shipping cattle with Christmas beefs salable at \$5.00 to \$5.50.

**BRITISH RELATIONS.**  
 London, Dec. 3.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, speaking at a Conservative gathering in Wakefield, Yorkshire, this evening, fully discussed home and foreign affairs and the government's policy in Egypt, which, he said, depended entirely upon the possibility of reaching an understanding with France. "In this thing it is impossible as long as the French pursue a policy of exasperation."

With regard to the relations between Great Britain and Russia in connection with the far east, he said that while in the past, he believed an agreement had failed, he believed an agreement with Russia was necessary, unless very serious complications were to be encountered. There were, he continued, no insurmountable obstacles to an agreement, and in the event of a war, it was quite possible to complicate the situation. He said that the government's policy was to maintain equal opportunities of trade for all nations.

As a more sanguine view of arriving at a settlement, said Mr. Chamberlain, "because it is not for our interest alone. The object of the government is to share also by the United States, Germany and Japan, all of which have identical interests. I dare say you have observed the very pregnant passage in the recent message of President McKinley to the United States congress, the passage referring to the very important interests of the United States in the Pacific which he declares these interests shall not be prejudiced by the exclusive treaty. That is a very noteworthy passage, and without being a prophet, I think I shall not be too sanguine if I say that in the future we shall not stand alone as guardians of the 'open door'."

Mr. Chamberlain then referred to the charge of inconsistency brought against him in voicing of Great Britain's splendid isolation and then touting for alliances. He said:  
 "When I referred to isolation, I meant the isolation of the British empire, comprising the United Kingdom and our children over the seas, who are well able to defend their own possessions and their own exclusive interests against all attack but surely it is not unreasonable to seek an alliance and to expect co-operation where the interests involved are those of others as well as of ourselves."

"In the case of Germany, we have ascertained by a friendly and frank interchange of opinion that there are many interests regarding which we can assist one another. I think I may hope that in the future the two nations—the greatest naval and the greatest military power—will come more frequently together and that our joint policy will be used in behalf of peace and of unrestricted trade."  
 "But, I congratulate you upon the development of good feeling between us and a great continental state, still more I rejoice at the growth of friendly relations between ourselves and the United States. Already the standpoint of potential resources, the greatest of civilized states—with its immense population of intelligent citizens chiefly Anglo-Saxons, and if we are assured of the Anglo-Saxon race, whether it abides under the stars and stripes or the union jack, there is no other combination that can make us afraid."

**TO RELIEVE VOLUNTEERS.**  
 San Francisco, Dec. 3.—Preparations are now being made by Lieutenant J. A. F. of the 1st California Infantry, a few of the volunteers of the Philippines, to be sent to Manila for the purpose of relieving the volunteers there.

total of but 5,500,000 bushels as against 8,840,000 bushels last year. Of this amount 6,700,000 bushels were shipped from this side. The feature which has attracted most attention, however, was the remarkable small Russian shipments, only 316,000 bushels. This fact, coupled with the reduction of the export of wheat from Russia, suggested a possible dropping out of that country as a competitor of America for the present at least, and gave a good deal of stiffness to the early trading. Liverpool also showed a recovery of 3 1/2 advance. There was a good demand for May, both from shorts and from the general crowd, the result being an immediate advance to the start to 65 1/2. The demand was soon satisfied and for a short time the market was extremely dull, but then it turned weak and recovered until shortly before the close. Private London cablegrams saying that Russian offerings were increasing was the first wave that struck the said house of the bulls. Soon after this the figures on the wheat world's visible were moved, showing an increase of 2,283,000 bushels, an amount far beyond even what the most pessimistic bear had expected, but all the while the market was recovering, and considerably more besides was dumped on to the market. Before the liquidation ceased May had dropped to 63 and even at that price there was very little business.

Corn, though dull, was comparatively firm. Grains were even duller than corn. Flour was firm from the start.

Wheat No. 2	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Dec. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
May ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
July ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Oct. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Nov. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Dec. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
May ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
July ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
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Nov. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Dec. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
May ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
July ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Oct. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Nov. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
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Oct. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Nov. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Dec. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
May ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
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Nov. ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
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May ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
July ....	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1



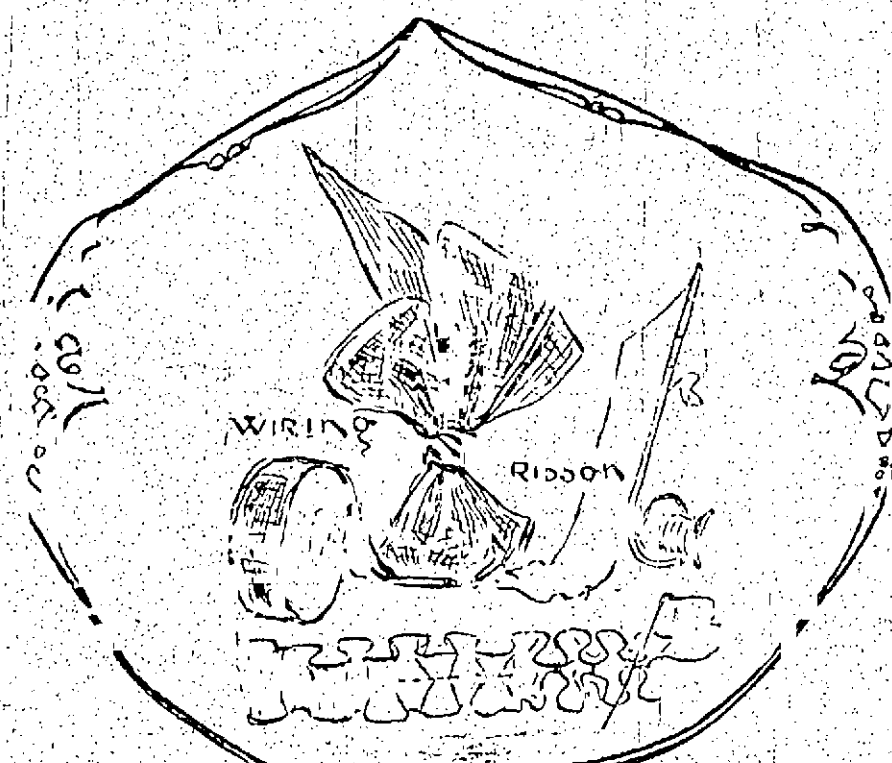
# NEW STYLES FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

Here are Some of the New and Beautiful Things  
You Will See in the Stores

(By Helen Ward, the Special New York Fashion Correspondent of the Gazette.)



A PRETTY GREY VELVET HAT AND COLLAR WHITE TO MATCH.



HOW TO MAKE A STOCKING.



THE TULLE BOW AND THE TILTED HAT.



THE ROUGH RIDER'S HAT AND COLLAR.



LADY CURZON HAT AND COLLAR.

## WATTS' CHRISTMAS PRESENT

BY BLAINE CARTWRIGHT

(Written for the Gazette.)

Lilla Sprague seemed to blow it at the door with a gust of wind and a gift of snow, and as the door was lastly shut behind her in the teeth of these unwelcome companions, she asked the servant girl, "Where's mamma?"

"Up stairs, writing, I believe, Miss Lilla."

Then, having kicked a pair of snow-encrusted overshoes into a corner of the hall, Miss Lilla ran upstairs in a hurry, while the servant girl started after her.

"See here, mother," said Lilla, whirling into her mother's room, "it's all over now."

"What, dear?" Mrs. Sprague asked, looking up absently from a letter she was writing.

"It's all over—I say it's all over between Randolph—Oh, what a fool—fool I've been!" And she flung herself, sobbing, on a big horsehair sofa.

"But why, Lilla?"

"Don't ask me like that, mother. Don't! I've told you before, and this is the second time. It's all over now."

"I don't understand you, daughter," said her mother, leaving her batch of Christmas correspondence and going to carry comfort to the tragic figure on the horsehair sofa.

"He's done it again!" Lilla moaned, "But don't you see, mother, it's the same as he did before."

"What did he do before?"

"Mother, I told you, day before yesterday—ran away from me. He thought I didn't see him."

"Mr. Watts ran away from you?"

"Yes, mother, and I'll never speak to him again. Day before yesterday he at least had the politeness to bow. This time he just turned and went down a side street. He was with that tramp of a cousin. I just hate her, and him, and the whole lot."

"Now, my dear Lilla," said Mrs. Sprague, "you are making yourself unreasonably violent. Mr. Watts certainly never meant to run away from you like—"

"Then I suppose his legs just carried him, mamma. He couldn't help himself. He's the man with the cork legs in the song."

"Don't be foolish, child. Mr. Watts will be here to explain it all. You'll see."

In answer to this Lilla only rose from the sofa, grimly took off her wraps and, without a word, went to her room and disappeared.

Mrs. Sprague could not follow her daughter with any further attempts at conversation, neither did she guess what

That night he was aware that he was exhausted. Next morning he got up and went to his business mechanically. The first ray of comfort, which probably proved to be a disappointment, came from his cousin, Mr. Sucher—the same whom Lilla had spoken of as a "trump," though she was not a "trump," but a handsome, happy-looking, helpful man.

"Why, if you don't mind," said Mrs. Sucher, as she entered the office, "what is the matter with you? Have you been ill?"

"She said 'no,'" was all Randolph could say.

"Yes, I came to speak to you again about it. I forgot."

"Oh, it's no use now, Cousin Mattie. She will not receive me or my letters—never."

"Pooh! Did she tell you so?"

"She wrote to me—I mustn't go there."

"Then I will."

"It's no use. You were with me when—when I ran away from her—she won't speak to you, either."

"Don't you think she would even re-



HE AVOIDED HER.

"I will say that. But anyhow, her watch was too thick for her to take it from there to Higgins. That was the day he ran up against Lilla at the door of Higgins, when he had the whole package in his hand, and ran. Yesterday, just as he was taking me to Higgins to hold a consultation on that wonderful bracelet we saw Lilla coming along. I said to him, 'Randolph, if she meets us she'll want to walk along with us, and then the whole plot is ruined. Let's turn down here before she sees us.' But it seems she saw us after all."

On Christmas morning, in spite of many earnest assurances from her mother that that morning would bring a clearing-up of all her trouble, Lilla was as ferociously cross and out of tune with the times as she had been for four days past. Moreover she awoke with a headache.

She found a stocking tied to the head of her bed, as she had expected, and took the stocking down and opened it mechanically. Then she found the bracelet with a scrap of paper in which, in her mother's writing, were the words, "Press the spring and look inside, behind the watch." And when she looked a lovely, loving face looked back at her—a face that was very like Randolph Watt's own.

And at the bottom of the stocking—away at the very toe—was another paper which said, "The bracelet ought to tell you why I ran away. R. W."

Then she laid her head on the pillow and with tears until her headache was all gone.

The Charm of Angling.

When one comes in after years to think of it all, it seems that it wasn't so much the fish one caught that set the measure of enjoyment. Then it's not the fish, what was it?

For my part, I am inclined to the belief that it was just the getting out of doors. A little lad I know quite intimately—he's only eight—not infrequently coos over the maternal admonitions, slips off, is gone several hours, and comes home, mud on his head and feet. More or less same face, he admits he's been fishing—fishing in the gutters for minnows and "crawfish," and then he proudly exhibits to his younger but admiring brother a tin can which he produces from beneath his shirt bosom, and in which rests a tadpole as large as a collar button.

Shades of Isaac Walton—a tadpole! and yet the little fellow's face is wreathed in smiles as he views his treasure, and I suppose he feels as you or I might after the landing of a big bass. I doubt, however, if it is the tadpole itself which gives the young angler the greatest degree of pleasure; rather it is the brief freedom from restraint, the absence of the material trappings and the temporary revel in the grass tops, listening to the sharp chirp of the cricket, chasing the yellow butterflies—in other words, a delight in an unconscious return to primal conditions, when clothes and conventionalities were scarcely so necessary as during the day.

Wait a moment. They told him at Moore's that the thing couldn't be done.



A CREATION IN TULLE AND VELVET.

General John W. Foster, who served at Li Tung Chang's adviser during the Japanese-Chinese peace negotiations, has received a letter from the Oriental statesman, in which he says that "all recent changes in China are for the better."

Joe's Rabbits.

Plenty of them at "Laramie." Better with the crowd and enjoy the sport. Great annual hunt—December 15 and 16. Round-trip rate \$4. Tickets good to return to December 27. Tourist sleeper leave Santa Fe depot 9:45 p.m. Dec. 14.











